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CITY OF MANCHESTER.

ABRIDGED
REPORT

ON THE

Health of the City of Manchester,

1939,

BY

R. VEITCH CLARK, M.A., M.B., CH.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
MANCHESTER, 2,
26th February, 1941.

To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the City Council.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT—1939.

The Medical Officer of Health begs to submit a summary of the main facts in the public health of the City for the year 1939.

In the circular from the Ministry of Health, the Minister conveyed his view that an interim report only should be made and should be confined to essential matters, in view of the need for conserving the energies of public health departments for work in connection with war emergency and civil defence services.

It is of importance to note that the outbreak of war has not had any specific effect on the general public health.

The full records normally contained in the annual report are being kept in the department so that an adequate report upon the services during the war period may be prepared when hostilities cease.

A corresponding record of the work of the department in connection with the Emergency Medical Service and the Air Raid Precautions Scheme is also being kept available for a similar purpose.

R. VEITCH CLARK,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following are general statistics for the year 1939:—

Area of the City in acres	27,255
Census population for the year 1931	Males .. 360,976 Females 405,402 766,378
Estimated population at the middle of year 1939	Males .. 346,817 Females 389,501 736,318
No. of persons per acre	27
Persons married per 1,000 of population	20·94
Live Births in the City of Manchester	Males .. 5,394 Females 4,984 10,378
Live-birth rate per 1,000 of population	14·09
Still-births	Males .. 273 Females 219 492
Deaths	Males .. 4,827 Females 4,574 9,401
Recorded annual death-rate per 1,000 of population	Males .. 13·92 Females 11·74 12·76
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	60·99
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	3·31
Excess of registered births over deaths	977
Percentage of mortality occurring in public institutions	51·77

No. of occupied Structurally Separate Dwellings at the Census in April, 1931	177,430
No. of persons per occupied Structurally Separate Dwelling (Census) 1931	4·32
No. of persons per house 1939 (Based on 206,790 houses connected with the water supply within the City)	3·51
No. of new houses erected during 1939:—	
By Local Authority	953
By other bodies or persons	686
	1,639

MANCHESTER—CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Tuberculosis of the Lungs	711	671	664	620	598
Tuberculosis (other forms)	95	109	119	105	103
Diseases of the Heart	1,697	1,881	1,944	1,781	1,922
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	403	354	277	327	297
Pneumonia	769	777	715	582	411
Bronchitis	460	508	452	321	422
Digestive Organs	376	389	399	365	348
Atrophy, Debility (chiefly in infants)	37	31	17	29	31
Old Age	625	660	662	582	592
Premature Birth	236	234	213	192	161
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	226	271	233	240	264
Convulsions	30	26	36	38	31
Inflammation of the Brain	28	15	16	17	17
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	86	73	81	87	74
Measles	98	121	45	57	—
Scarlet Fever	15	10	9	9	1
Whooping Cough	46	47	53	14	28
Diphtheria	57	92	90	54	35
Influenza	221	128	304	85	155
Malignant Disease	1,306	1,250	1,247	1,286	1,221

MANCHESTER—Estimated Populations. Annual Rates of Marriages, Births, and Deaths (*a*) from All Causes, (*b*) from Specified Causes, and (*c*) Infantile Mortalities ; also the Percentages to Total Deaths of Inquest Cases and of Deaths in Public Institutions ; also Quinquennial Averages, 1901-1935.

YEAR	Estimated Population (Mean)	Marriage Rate per 1,000 persons living	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING											Percentage to Total Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
			Births	Deaths (all causes)	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Simple Continued Fever	Diarrhoeal Diseases				Violence
1901—1905 ..	554,355	17.4	30.9	20.1	0.01	0.55	0.19	0.22	0.41	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.15	0.72	7.1	24.4	173
1906—1910 ..	660,049	17.0	28.1	17.7	..	0.54	0.16	0.17	0.37	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.76	0.68	7.4	27.3	147
1911—1915 ..	731,677	17.6	24.8	16.4	..	0.50	0.12	0.14	0.25	..	0.05	..	0.84	0.67	7.9	30.8	133
1916—1920 ..	770,330	16.7	19.2	14.1	..	0.24	0.04	0.08	0.21	..	0.02	0.00	0.30	0.49	6.4	32.3	105
1921—1925 ..	751,288	16.8	20.6	13.9	..	0.25	0.06	0.10	0.20	..	0.01	..	0.33	0.44	5.7	37.8	95
1926—1930 ..	759,570	17.3	17.4	13.8	..	0.18	0.02	0.11	0.14	..	0.01	..	0.24	0.46	4.8	42.9	88
1931—1935 ..	771,182	16.8	15.0	13.1	..	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.08	..	0.00	..	0.15	0.46	5.0	48.5	77
*1936 ..	759,058	17.7	14.7	13.5	..	0.16	0.01	0.12	0.06	..	0.00	..	0.09	0.46	4.7	52.2	77
1937 ..	751,371	19.1	14.3	13.5	..	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.07	..	0.00	..	0.11	0.44	4.3	53.9	76
1938 ..	747,318	17.9	14.8	12.4	..	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.02	..	0.00	..	0.12	0.45	4.9	53.8	69
1939 ..	736,318	20.9	14.1	12.8	..	..	0.00	0.05	0.04	..	0.00	..	0.10	0.60	5.6	51.8	61

* The population for calculating the death rates for 1936 = 771,018, as the facts for this year are for 53 weeks.

MANCHESTER—Annual Rates of Mortality from certain Causes of Death.

YEAR	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING										RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS	
	Cancer	Tuberc. Peritonitis Tabes Mes.	Phthisis	Other Tuberc. Diseases	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	Diseases of Respiratory System	Diseases of Digestive System	Diseases of Urinary System	Diseases of Generative System	Puerperal Fever	Childbirth
1901—1905 ..	0.80	0.16	1.94	0.55	1.17	2.56	4.29	0.95	0.49	0.08	1.21	1.76
1906—1910 ..	0.88	0.14	1.65	0.45	0.95	2.56	3.75	0.84	0.54	0.07	1.28	1.49
1911—1915 ..	1.01	0.12	1.59	0.38	0.79	2.34	3.45	0.68	0.56	0.09	1.24	2.14
1916—1920 ..	1.08	0.09	1.39	0.28	0.54	2.27	2.98	0.51	0.47	0.06	1.58	1.82
1921—1925 ..	1.34	0.06	1.26	0.24	0.51	2.58	3.03	0.47	0.46	0.07	1.54	2.04
1926—1930 ..	1.45	0.03	1.16	0.19	0.48	3.05	2.66	0.45	0.50	0.07	1.74	2.80
1931—1935 ..	1.61	0.02	1.00	0.13	0.41	3.68	1.95	0.46	0.48	0.05	*1.47	*2.40
1936.. ..	1.62	0.02	0.87	0.12	0.39	4.10	1.83	0.50	0.49	0.07	1.69	3.29
1937.. ..	1.66	0.01	0.88	0.15	0.36	4.12	1.69	0.53	0.48	0.07	1.34	2.85
1938.. ..	1.72	0.01	0.83	0.13	0.35	3.98	1.32	0.49	0.47	0.06	1.39	2.86
1939.. ..	1.66	0.02	0.81	0.12	0.38	4.32	1.24	0.47	0.57	0.07	0.83	2.48

* From the Year 1931 the Maternal Mortality rates are calculated on per 1,000 births (Live and Stillbirths).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious diseases was exceptionally low. The biennial epidemic of measles which was due in the autumn months did not mature. This event may be associated with the closing of the schools in September and the evacuation of large numbers of children from the City, although it cannot be stated with certainty that this was the real reason.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN
WHOOPING COUGH AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The diseases included in the Public Health Act, 1936, or regulations under the Public Health Acts, are as follows:—Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhus Fever, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Relapsing Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Polio-Encephalitis and Encephalitis-Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Measles, Rubella and Pemphigus Neonatorum. The following cases were notified in 1939 and the numbers are compared with the average of the previous five years:—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Mean 5 Years	1939
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2,080	2,795	2,402	2,578	2,396	2,450	1,258
Diphtheria	866	903	1,202	1,397	1,193	1,112	799
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	14	20	15	7	6	12	28
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	107	132	106	71	121	a227	a206
Puerperal Pyrexia	119	122	136	123	97		
Erysipelas	363	408	370	341	404	377	259
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	122	140	122	116	132	126	137
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	40	49	62	50	43	49	30
Poliomyelitis	14	7	29	1	9	12	26
Polio-Encephalitis	2	1	2	1	1	1	..
Encephalitis-Lethargica	6	4	..	5	4	4	..
Malaria	..	2	2	..	..	1	..
Dysentery	3	7	1	6	46	13	13
Primary Pneumonia	1,496	2,105	1,973	1,969	1,543	1,817	1,084
Influenzal Pneumonia	178	375	240	458	103	271	194
Measles	11,383	9,907	8,807	6,550	9,949	9,319	574
Rubella	342	1,180	866	824	375	717	739
Pemphigus Neonatorum	33	25	36	43	48	37	33
	17,168	18,173	16,371	14,540	16,475	16,545	5,380

In 1900 Erysipelas was made notifiable, in 1910 Ophthalmia Neonatorum, in 1912 Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis, Measles and Rubella were made notifiable in 1916, and Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis-Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Primary Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia in 1919, in 1925 (September) Pemphigus Neonatorum. Puerperal Pyrexia was made notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

a The Public Health Act, 1936 provides that Puerperal Pyrexia includes the obligation to notify conditions at present notifiable as Puerperal Fever as from October 1st, 1937.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, replace the term “ Puerperal Fever ” by the term Puerperal Pyrexia as from the 1st April, 1939.

Evacuation of Patients in Monsall Hospital.

Under the powers conferred by the Civil Defence Act, 1939, the central authority gave instructions that, as part of the evacuation scheme for the City, it would be necessary, when an emergency arose, for children under 16 years of age—except those to whom removal would be dangerous to health—to be evacuated from Monsall Fever Hospital. On the 1st September, 1939, therefore, 60 children who were suffering from diphtheria and 52 from scarlet fever were evacuated to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. City cases that occurred from this date onwards amongst the child population, and those from outside districts for whose treatment this City is responsible under agreements, in so far as scarlet fever and diphtheria were concerned, were removed to Westhulme Hospital. This arrangement terminated on 3rd December and normal admissions to Monsall Hospital of all cases of infectious disease for which the City is responsible were resumed the following day, *i.e.*, 4th December, 1939.

Of the 393 patients treated in Westhulme Hospital, 3 deaths from diphtheria occurred, of which 2 were children from outside districts.

The following table shows the number of Manchester and other children treated in Westhulme Hospital from 1st September to 4th December, 1939:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Total	Total Patient Days
Manchester	150	168	318	13,038
Outside Authorities . .	12	63	75	3,964
	162	231	393	17,002

Arrangements were made for Salford cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria over 16 years of age to be admitted into Monsall Hospital for treatment. In addition, all other cases of infectious disease (including puerperal pyrexia) occurring in the Salford area requiring hospital treatment were removed to Monsall,

The following table shows the number of Salford cases treated in Monsall Hospital from the 1st September, 1939, to the 2nd March, 1940, this being the date when the last case was discharged:—

Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other Cases of Infectious Disease	Total Patient Days
18	50	36	2,307

Pathological Laboratories.

Arrangements were made with the University Public Health Laboratory and the laboratories at Crumpsall and Withington for the transfer of all work from one to the other in case of damage and alternative equipment was purchased under a joint arrangement and stored in safety in case of need.

Food Poisoning.

There was an outbreak of food poisoning in August attributed to tinned boiled mutton. Eight families were affected. Bacteriological examination of the infected mutton gave negative results.

Another outbreak consisting of three cases occurred in November. The persons affected were members of one household and they became ill after a meal consisting chiefly of tinned salmon. *Staphylococcus pyogenes* was subsequently isolated from the remnants of salmon. All three cases recovered within a short time.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1939 the general death rate for the City was higher than in 1938. Respiratory diseases, however, were less fatal and this decreased mortality was also found in respect of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Notification.

The notification rate was down for all forms, namely, 1·24 per 1,000 for pulmonary tuberculosis—a decrease of 0·03 and 0·39 for non-pulmonary, a decrease of 0·01.

Mortality.

The death rate of 0·95 per 1,000 population was a new low record for this disease.

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis maintained its low figure of 0·14 per 1,000 of population; the same as in 1938.

With the outbreak of war the Ministry of Health ordered the evacuation of a large number of cases of tuberculosis from our institutions at very short notice.

A total of 539 cases were so removed—380 were sent home and the remainder were found alternative accommodation in other institutions.

Intensive visiting and close supervision of the welfare of these discharged cases was carried out, and with the early resumption of the use of the majority of the beds for their original purpose, all the patients who were willing to continue their treatment were re-admitted.

Comparative Figures—*Rates per Thousand of the Population.*

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
DEATH RATES:—										
General	13·07	13·86	13·03	13·41	12·24	12·91	13·50	13·52	12·35	12·76
All respiratory diseases (except tuberculosis) ..	2·10	2·59	1·98	1·97	1·47	1·73	1·83	1·70	1·32	1·24
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	1·37	1·29	1·17	1·15	1·13	1·04	1·01	1·04	·97	·95
Phthisis, both sexes	1·15	1·12	1·00	1·00	·97	·92	·87	·88	·83	·81
„ males only	1·41	1·43	1·23	1·25	1·32	1·17	1·09	1·10	1·04	1·04
„ females only	·91	·82	·79	·78	·66	·69	·67	·69	·64	·61
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis, both sexes	·22	·17	·16	·15	·16	·12	·14	·16	·14	·14
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATES:—										
All forms	2·23	2·32	1·93	1·80	1·79	1·69	1·65	1·90	1·67	1·63
Pulmonary only	1·64	1·67	1·41	1·40	1·39	1·30	1·26	1·40	1·27	1·24
Non-pulmonary only ..	·59	·65	·52	·40	·40	·40	·39	·50	·40	·39

New Cases and Deaths during 1939.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	3
1	4	4	27	19	2	..	12	12
5	11	8	26	14	..	..	7	2
10	10	12	14	20	..	4	3	4
15	54	71	17	29	22	31	5	9
20	44	88	12	17	27	46	4	8
25	91	83	20	16	53	78	3	6
35	111	58	11	12	68	30	2	4
45	96	20	6	9	76	24	4	1
55	76	25	5	5	85	16	7	1
65 and upwards..	26	15	4	2	29	6	4	2
Totals	524	386	143	146	362	236	51	52

The number of non-notified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was $18 = 3.0$ per cent.

The number of non-notified deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was $15 = 14.5$ per cent., but it is to be noted that 8 of the 15 cases were certified as cases of tubercular meningitis. These cases, as a rule, have a very short illness, and diagnosis is frequently in doubt during life.

The percentage of non-notified deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 4.7.

There were, in addition, 3 deaths of non-notified cases outside Manchester which were adjudged by the Registrar-General to be properly referable to this area.

GENERAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

General Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1939.

IN-PATIENTS	GENREAL HOSPITALS			SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS				INSTITUTIONS		TOTALS
	Crumpsall Hospital	Withington Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Rose Hill Convalescent Home	Langho Colony	Swinton Home	§ Dr. Garrett Memorial Home	Park House (Mental Wards)	Withington Institution (Aged and Infirm Wards)	
Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	12,449	13,114	4,469	491	74	15	328	769	606	32,315
Number of women confined in hospital	1,959	2,045	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,004
Number of live births ..	1,860	1,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,814
Number of still-births ..	118	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233
Number of deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age†)	36	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	39	74	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
Number of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Total number of deaths ..	1,615	1,491	314	..	21	2	..	173	269	3,885
Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	11,101	11,921	4,483	496	65	9	457	579	337	29,448
Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above—										
(a) Four weeks or less ..	10,361	10,760	3,401	179	5	..	79	425	42	25,252
(b) Exceeding four but under thirteen weeks..	1,892	2,108	1,089	239	6	1	195	207	144	5,881
(c) Exceeding thirteen weeks	485	544	307	78	75	10	183	120	420	2,222
Number of beds occupied—										
(a) Average during the year	1,024	799	359	47	630	127	94	641	550	4,271
(b) Highest.. .. .	1,268 on 19-1-39	1,107 on 18-5-39	522 on 9-3-39	108 on 16-6-39	637 on 23-2-39	128 on 3-6-39	157 on 9-8-39	662 on 26-7-39	585 on 25-1-39	..
(c) Lowest	480 on 7-9-39	248 on 14-9-39	113 on 1-9-39	23 on 2-9-39	622 on 28-11-39	124 on 15-11-39	6 on 30-8-39	624 on 24-1-39	494 on 15-12-39	..
Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	1,063	1,044	1,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,362
Number of abdominal sections	639	716	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,521

* Relates to women discharged from or dying in hospital during the year.

† This figure relates only to children born in hospital.

‡ Including spinal anaesthesia.

§ Dr. Garrett Memorial Home information relates to the nine months ending on December 31st, 1939, only.

General Hospitals.

During the year 1939, 30,925 patients were "dismissed" from the three general hospitals of the Corporation. ("Dismissals" are discharges and deaths combined.) The following table illustrates the growth of work which has occurred.

TABLE I.
Table showing Admissions, Discharges, Deaths,
and Confinements in the General Hospitals for the
Nine Years 1931—1939.

Hospital	Year	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Women Confined in Hospital
Booth Hall ..	1931	4,993	4,436	487	..
	1932	5,347	4,913	492	..
	1933	4,919	4,602	342	..
	1934	4,809	4,548	331	..
	1935	5,285	4,988	374	..
	1936	5,540	5,274	400	..
	1937	6,509	6,122	439	..
	1938	6,149	5,755	378	..
	1939	4,469	4,483	314	..
Crumpsall.. ..	1931	11,003	9,863	1,123	1,676
	1932	11,474	10,479	1,136	2,038
	1933	12,040	11,140	1,229	1,794
	1934	11,731	10,514	1,055	1,863
	1935	11,671	10,158	1,251	1,845
	1936	12,551	11,117	1,389	2,115
	1937	15,330	13,516	1,733	2,424
	1938	15,349	13,937	1,538	2,744
	1939	12,449	11,101	1,615	1,959
Withington ..	1931	11,970	10,249	1,734	1,370
	1932	12,068	10,437	1,616	1,594
	1933	13,081	11,282	1,651	1,692
	1934	13,584	12,128	1,615	1,934
	1935	14,228	12,457	1,737	2,116
	1936	14,837	13,089	1,825	2,185
	1937	14,670	12,832	1,809	2,122
	1938	14,895	13,142	1,685	2,220
	1939	13,114	11,921	1,491	2,045
TOTALS ..	1931	27,966	24,548	3,344	3,046
	1932	28,889	25,829	3,244	3,632
	1933	30,040	27,024	3,222	3,486
	1934	30,124	27,190	3,001	3,797
	1935	31,184	27,603	3,362	3,961
	1936	32,928	29,480	3,614	4,300
	1937	36,579	32,470	3,981	4,546
	1938	36,393	32,834	3,601	4,964
	1939	30,032	27,505	3,420	4,004

TABLE
“ Length of Stay ” of Patients in Municipal General
Hospitals during the Last Nine Years.

YEAR	BOOTH HALL			CRUMPSALL			WITHINGTON		
	Under 4 weeks	4 to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks	Under 4 weeks	4 to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks	Under 4 weeks	4 to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks
1931 ..	2,883	1,508	532	8,020	2,305	663	8,268	2,616	1,099
1932 ..	3,210	1,621	574	7,973	2,771	871	8,557	2,772	724
1933 ..	3,027	1,426	491	9,658	1,855	856	9,183	2,954	796
1934 ..	2,990	1,388	501	8,958	2,110	501	10,712	2,442	589
1935 ..	3,562	1,366	434	8,719	2,251	439	10,920	2,632	642
1936 ..	3,847	1,402	425	9,544	2,473	489	11,679	2,605	630
1937 ..	4,733	1,520	308	12,333	2,462	454	11,684	2,423	534
1938 ..	4,568	1,285	280	12,813	2,200	462	11,748	2,481	598
1939 ..	3,401	1,089	307	10,361	1,892	485	10,760	2,108	544

Average Duration of Stay.

The average duration of stay in hospital for all cases “ dismissed ” in 1939 was 30·83 days, as compared with 26·82 days in 1938 and 28·45 days in 1937. From Table III. below it will be seen that at each of the three hospitals the average stay in 1939 was longer than in the previous year. This factor is due to the discharge of numbers of “ chronic ” cases, who had been maintained for long periods, upon the outbreak of war.

TABLE III.

Hospital	Average Duration of Stay of Patients Discharged from or Dying in the Three General Hospitals				
	1935—Days	1936—Days	1937—Days	1938—Days	1939—Days
Booth Hall	24·23	32·31	28·12	25·41	27·43
Crumpsall	31·22	34·91	30·32	28·03	34·21
Withington	32·30	28·41	26·65	26·15	28·85
All Three Hospitals ..	30·51	31·54	28·45	26·82	30·83

**PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES FOR THE MANCHESTER
MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITALS.**

During the first eight months of the year there was a general increase in practically all branches of the work done in this service, but the inevitable dislocation of the early war months of September and October resulted in the total number of examinations being slightly less than during 1938.

The pneumonia investigation, which was in progress when the last report was submitted, continues and a first report was published in *The Lancet* of February 17th, 1940, dealing with the results up to the end of September, 1939. The investigation has confirmed the value of sulphapyridine in the treatment of lobar pneumonia, but the usefulness of serum in conjunction with this drug is less clearly defined and it is this latter question which is now being investigated.

The Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals have each established "Blood banks" for use in case of air raid casualties, and the pathological staff have been responsible for the testing of prospective donors and for bleeding donors in order to keep a supply of blood for emergency transfusions.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

**Persons recommended for Convalescent Home Treatment
during the Year ended 31st December, 1939.**

Number in convalescent homes on January 1st, 1939	169
Number admitted during 1939—	
Adults	147
Children	483
Total	630
Number discharged during 1939—	
Adults	147
Children	644
Total	791
Number remaining in convalescent homes on December 31st, 1939	8

	Admissions		Discharges	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
March quarter	22	119	18	130
June quarter	46	194	42	172
September quarter	77	167	87	336
December quarter	2	3	..	6
	147	483	147	644

EXAMINATIONS MADE AT THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1939.

TYPE OF EXAMINATION	AT CRUMPSALL LABORATORY FOR			AT WITHINGTON LABORATORY (for Withington)	TOTAL
	Crumpsall Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Withington Hospital		
Swabs—					
Diphtheria cultural examinations	219	10,215	..	96	10,530
Diphtheria virulence tests	2	117	..	..	119
Hæmolytic streptococci	92	..	..	..	92
Sputum—					
Microscopical examination for tubercle bacilli	2,424	157	..	4,591	7,172
Biological tests	4	..	1	..	5
Pneumococcus typing	1,020	7	..	135	1,162
Microscopical examination	97	43	..	..	140
Cultural examination	289	1	1	..	291
Concentration tests for tubercle bacilli ..	51	..	..	54	105
Miscellaneous examinations (including sputum for elastic tissue, albumin, etc.)	5	..	..	..	5
Blood—					
Counts	2,802	330	..	1,694	4,826
Reticulocytes	26	3	..	..	29
Sternal puncture	3	..	..	..	3
Grouping	206	29	..	198	433
Bleeding time	5	20	..	3	28
Coagulation time	5	20	..	3	28
Platelet count	27	5	..	13	45
Sedimentation rate	2	..	..	109	111
Red cell fragility test	15	7	..	..	22
Malarial parasites	2	2	..	3	7
Sugar	2,446	70	..	2,470	4,986
Urea	1,123	84	..	561	1,768
Calcium	17	36	..	6	59
Van den Bergh	267	8	..	4	279
Phosphorus	..	34	..	..	34
Sulphanilamide	8	..	..	..	8
Spectroscopic examination	18	..	..	..	18
Cultural examination	701	41	..	42	784
Agglutination tests	52	33	..	40	125
Paul-Bunnell reaction	4	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous examinations (blood-serum, albumin, globulin, protein, uric acid, chlorides, prothrombin test, etc.) ..	15	3	9	9	36
Smears—					
Gonococci	622	162	..	80	864
Urine—					
Microscopical examination	2,284	327	7	936	3,554
Cultural examination	1,964	307	5	828	3,104
Urea examination	297	11	8	322	638
Pneumococcus specific substance	4	..	..	..	4
Ascorbic acid	4	1	..	12	17
Phenol red test	13	..	..	..	13
Biological tests	16	5	6	..	27
Miscellaneous examinations (including urine- iodine, reducing substance, diastase, spirochætes, etc.)	14	10	1	..	25
Fæces—					
Microscopical examination	66	9	..	20	95
Cultural examination	169	253	..	80	502
Occult blood	883	17	..	138	1,038
Chemical examination for fats	8	5	3	..	16
Miscellaneous examinations (including fæces- ova, protein, and soap curds)	5	3	..	..	8
Cerebro-spinal fluid—					
Microscopical examination	286	285	4	120	695
Cultural examination	43	100	..	6	149
Chemical examination	249	190	4	120	563
Colloidal gold curve	87	1	32	..	120
Pus—					
Microscopical examination	253	260	3	180	696
Cultural examination	268	395	..	180	843
Biological tests for tubercle bacilli	4	..	4	..	8
Pneumococcus typing	19	13	..	..	32
Miscellaneous examinations (including con- centration tests)	..	1	..	..	1
Carried forward					

Examinations made at the Municipal Hospital
Pathological Laboratories—continued

TYPE OF EXAMINATION	AT CRUMPSALL LABORATORY FOR			AT WITHINGTON LABORATORY (for Withington)	TOTAL
	Crumpsall Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Withington Hospital		
Brought forward					
Effusions—					
Microscopical examination	136	32	..	125	293
Cultural examination	114	76	24	124	338
Biological tests for tubercle bacilli	18	6	45	..	69
Chemical examination	3	8	1	..	12
Friedman tests	102	1	81	..	184
Fractional gastric analysis	278	5	..	217	500
Stomach contents—					
Microscopical examination	..	15	..	2	17
Cultural examination	..	3	..	2	5
Biological examination	..	6	..	..	6
Histological preparations	1,356	97	..	1,227	2,680
Post-mortem examinations	321	49	..	215	585
Vaccines	33	13	..	18	64
Basal metabolic rates	46	1	..	45	92
Miscellaneous examinations, including :					
Smears—					
Trichomonas vaginalis	4	..	..	..	4
Tr. pallidum	7	..	..	..	7
Spirochætes	2	..	..	..	2
Serum—					
Tr. pallidum	2	..	..	..	2
Throat swab—					
Vincent's angina, hair for ringworm, cerebro-spinal fluid for pneumococcus typing calculi-analysis, etc.	17	25	..	17	59
	21,944	13,957	240	15,045	51,186
A.R.P. WORK.					
Blood—					
Grouping	481	..	..	270	751
Bleedings	175	..	..	223	398
TOTALS	22,600	13,957	240	15,538	52,335
In addition, the following examinations were carried out :—					
ROSE HILL CONVALESCENT HOME	Swabs—				
	Diphtheria cultural examinations				503
	Diphtheria virulence tests				12
	Hæmolytic streptococci				216
SWINTON HOME	Swabs—				
	Diphtheria cultural examinations				3
	Urine—				
	Microscopical examination				1
	Fæces—				
	Cultural examination				1
	Chemical examination				1
MONSALL HOSPITAL	Friedman tests				15
BAGULEY SANATORIUM	Friedman test				1
STYAL HOMES	Vaccine				1
	TOTAL				53,090

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.

TABLE I.

General Classification of Cases Treated in 1939.

Classification on Admission	In Residence on 1st Jan., 1939		Admitted		Discharged		Died		In Residence on 1st Jan., 1940	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
<i>Pulmonary Group—</i>										
T.B. Minus	5	56	21	38	12	38	..	1	14	55
T.B. Plus Group 1..	2	2	3	..	3	2	..	..	2	..
T.B. Plus Group 2..	42	18	37	4	45	4	7	3	27	15
T.B. Plus Group 3..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Non-pulmonary Group—</i>										
Bones and Joints ..	..	82	..	23	..	26	..	2	..	77
Abdominal	..	11	..	7	..	7	..	1	..	10
Other Organs	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Peripheral Glands ..	..	24	..	11	..	18	..	..	..	17
Totals	49	194	62	85	60	96	7	7	44	176

Total Patients Treated.

Adults' section of the sanatorium.. ..	111
Children's section of the sanatorium	279

Adults' Section of the Sanatorium.

In residence on 1st January, 1939	49
Admitted	62
Discharged	60
Died	7
In residence on 1st January, 1940	44

Results of Treatment.

Patients Discharged as "Quiescent" or "Improved."

The duration of treatment depends on the response of the individual patient. On discharge it is desired that the general condition of the patient should be satisfactory, that the temperature and pulse record should be within normal limits, and that the clinical signs and the result of radiological and other ancillary examinations denote inactive disease. In the case of 53, or 80·2 per cent., of the patients discharged during the year these postulates have been attained.

Children's Section of the Sanatorium.

Children's Section, 1939.

In residence on 1st January, 1939	194
Admitted	85
Discharged	96
Died	7
In residence on 1st January, 1940	176

General Treatment.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Local treatment without concurrent general treatment is most likely to be productive of bad results. Heliotherapy is an essential factor in the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The sunshine hours, the rainfall, and the temperature constitute the important climatic features from the physiological aspect.

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

The number of available beds was (average) 335 up to the time of the evacuation.

The number of available beds on December 31st, 1939, was 253.

The number of patients admitted was 509, the daily average number of beds occupied being 326.

The following table gives the number of admissions, discharges, etc., for the year 1939, compared with the previous four years:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Number of patients—					
In hospital, 1st January	330	320	318	329	317
Admitted during the year	583	511	540	460	509
Discharged during the year	477	404	422	387	522
Died during the year	116	109	107	85	80
Total treated during the year	913	831	858	789	826
Remaining in hospital, 31st December	320	318	329	317	224
<i>a</i> Daily average number of beds occupied.. ..	334·37	330·92	329·64	329·22	326
<i>a</i> Average length of stay of patients discharged—					
Males.. .. . (days)	165·75	178·76	187·01	228·79	185·66
Females „	184·36	219·4	245·37	270·62	238·5
Average length of time in hospital of fatal cases—					
Males.. .. . (days)	276·74	282·88	289·44	305·98	126
Females „	322·39	374·19	338·78	266·88	303·84
Case mortality	12·71	13·12	12·7	10·77	9·60

a In order that these figures may be of value for comparison purposes; evacuation figures have been excluded.

Cases admitted from the districts of the Bucklow Joint Hospital Board are included in all totals given in this report. The details of such cases are :—

On January 1st there were four patients in the sanatorium ; seven patients were admitted during the period and seven patients were discharged ; four patients remained in the hospital on December 31st.

Pathological Laboratory Report.

Number of specimens of sputum examined	2,361
Number of specimens found to be positive	1,240
Number of specimens found to be negative	1,121

Special Concentration Tests—

Number of specimens of sputum examined	23
Number of specimens found to be positive	3
Number of specimens found to be negative	20

Monsall Hospital.

At the close of the year 1938, 375 patients remained in hospital. During 1939, 3,108 were admitted. The total number under treatment during the year was 3,483. There were 89 deaths and 3,254 were discharged cured.

140 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

The maximum number of patients in hospital was 441 on March 16th, and the minimum number was 67 on October 3rd, 1939.

The average daily number of patients in hospital for the year was 262·9, as against 390·5 in the year 1938.

The average duration of stay for each patient was 28·4 days, as against 29·5 in 1938.

The fatality rate for all cases under treatment was 2·7 per cent., as compared with 2·9 during 1938.

In 442 cases, or 13·2 per cent., the diagnosis was altered from the certified disease.

Scarlet Fever.

139 cases remained in hospital at the end of 1938 and 1,014 were admitted during 1939, showing a decrease of 1,000 on the previous year.

The number of discharges was 1,108 and no deaths occurred.

The average stay in hospital was 31·1 days, showing a decrease of 2·1 days on the previous year.

Return Cases.

The number of true return cases for the year was 19, the return case rate being 1·7 per cent., as against 4·2 per cent. for 1938.

Diphtheria.

The number of patients admitted certified as diphtheria was 985, as against 1,582 in 1938, showing a decrease of 597. The total number under treatment was 1,177. There were 1,065 discharges and 40 deaths; 10 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission. The gross fatality rate was 3·6 per cent., as against 3·9 during the previous year, or 2·7 excluding the 10 deaths referred to.

155 cases out of the total were diagnosed as diphtheria carriers; excluding these carrier cases the fatality rate was 4·2.

The average stay in hospital of the patients who recovered was 39·4 days and for fatal cases 7·7 days.

160 cases certified diphtheria were found to be suffering from some other disease.

Enteric Fever Group.

In hospital at commencement of year.. ..	0
Admitted during the year	43
Incorrectly diagnosed	6
Remaining in hospital at end of year ..	0
Discharged	42
Died	1
Average day of disease on admission ..	14th
Average stay in hospital	35 days.
Average age of patients	23·2 years.

Other diseases admitted as enteric fever :—

Food poisoning	2 cases recovered.
Influenza	1 case ..
Pyrexia of unknown origin	1
Pyelitis	1
Enteritis	1

The type of disease in the cases diagnosed as enteric fever was :—

	Cases	Recovered	Died
Typhoid	5	4	1
Paratyphoid B.	32	32	—

Measles.

Twenty cases of measles were admitted during the year 1939 and 17 were discharged. No deaths occurred. Two cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia.

Whooping Cough.

One hundred and sixty-three cases of whooping cough were admitted during 1939, as against 30 in the previous year. There were 5 deaths, giving a death rate of 3·1 per cent., as against 3·3 per cent. in 1938.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Sixteen cases of meningococcal meningitis were treated during the year. Of these, 3 died and 13 recovered, giving a fatality rate of 18·8 per cent.

	No. of Cases	Male	Female	Died	Recovered	Case Mortality per cent.	
						Total	Excluding Deaths in 48 hours
Under 1 year ..	3	1	2	2	1	66·7	66·7
1 to 5 years ..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..
5 to 10 years..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
10 to 20 years..	3	1	2	..	3	..	..
20 + ...	7	6	1	1	6	14·3	..
	16	9	7	3	13	18·7	13·3

Average day of disease on admission to hospital :—

Recoveries : 5th.

Deaths : 4th.

Average day of disease on which death occurred : 40th.

All cases were treated with sulphonilamide or sulphapyridine, combined with intravenous or intramuscular serum.

Puerperal Sepsis.

The number of admissions was 186, as against 179 in 1938. 176 were discharged and 10 died, giving a mortality rate of 5·4 per cent. as against 10·9 per cent. in 1938.

Average stay in hospital of cases discharged, 22·2 days.

Average stay in hospital of fatal cases, 8·7 days.

Average day of disease on admission—

Recoveries 4·1 days.

Deaths 3·9 „

The cases discharged or died are classified as—

Puerperal cases 86

Abortal cases 93

Miscellaneous 7

Table showing Numbers of Various Diseases Treated.

	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1939	Admitted	Discharges and Deaths	Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31st, 1939
Scarlatina	139	1,014	1,108	45
Diphtheria and Diphtheria Carriers	192	985	1,105	72
Enteric Fever Group ..	..	37	37	..
Erysipelas.. .. .	14	113	124	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	186	186	5
Measles	..	20	17	3
Other Diseases	25	753	766	12
	375	3,108	3,343	140

CIVIL NURSING RESERVE.

At the request of the Minister of Health, in Circular 1775 dated 3rd February, 1939, a Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession was set up in Manchester.

This local Committee, in order to enlist the co-operation of local interests, included representatives of the hospitals and the medical profession, the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Royal College of Nursing, and the Women's Voluntary Services.

The duties of the Committee included—

- (1) the ascertainment of nursing personnel in the employment of hospitals and other institutions in Manchester available for war work ;
- (2) the registration of all other nurses and assistant nurses in the City ; and
- (3) the organisation of a scheme for the recruitment and training of nursing auxiliaries.

By the end of December, 1939, 49 courses of training (theoretical and practical) had been completed, and 17 were still in progress.

The number of volunteers enrolled—Trained Nurses, Assistant Nurses, and Nursing Auxiliaries—showing their availability as far as could be ascertained at the end of 1939 was as follows :—

Category		Number of Enrolments			Total
Trained Nurses	{	Full-time		Part-time	152
		127		25	
		Mobile	Immobile		
		8	119		
Assistant Nurses	{	Full-time		Part-time	95
		73		22	
		Mobile	Immobile		
		7	66		
		In Local Emergency Committee Scheme	British Red Cross Society Members	St. John Ambulance Brigade Members	Total
Nursing Auxiliaries:—					
Completed course of instruction		239	132	41	412
In 2nd part of course of instruction		552	164	31	747
Awaiting 2nd part of instruction		136	..	..	136
In 1st part of instruction		490	..	..	490
Awaiting instruction		433	..	..	433
Total Nursing Auxiliaries		1,850	296	72	2,218

Total Enrolments—2,465.

At the end of 1939 the following members of the Civil Nursing Reserve had been called up for full-time service:—

- No. 1 Ambulance Train—3 trained nurses and 10 nursing auxiliaries.
- First Aid Posts and Mobile Units—24 trained nurses.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare section continued its normal functions throughout the year, but during the last few months the work was considerably dislocated owing to war emergency.

Midwives.

At the end of 1939 there were 57 municipal midwives in practice.

During 1939 the municipal midwives attended

3,240 confinements as midwives.

399 confinements as maternity nurses.

48 miscarriages as nurses.

Beginning in July, 1938, the municipal midwives visited at their own homes all mothers discharged from the municipal hospitals from the tenth to the fourteenth day.

This service has been very much appreciated by the mothers, particularly by those with their first babies.

A total of 8,818 visits were paid up to the end of the year.

At the end of 1939 there were 12 midwives remaining in independent practice.

During the year, 4,828 applications for municipal midwives were received. During that period, 3,639 patients were delivered and in 48 the pregnancies ended before the twenty-eighth week. 350 were transferred to hospital on account of unsatisfactory condition before or during labour and 150 were delivered in reception areas. 106 applications were withdrawn on account of removal from the district or for other domestic reasons. Of the cases who applied for assistance, 410 were assessed to pay part fee and for 389 no charge was made.

An analysis of all the cases taken by midwives is given in the following table:—

Analysis of Cases taken by Midwives who notified intention to practice.

Midwives notifying intention to practice	Number of Midwives	Midwife only at the Case		Midwife with Doctor called in		Midwife as Maternity Nurse	Total Number of Cases	Per cent. of Births in City
		Primi-paræ	Multi-paræ	Primi-paræ	Multi-paræ			
1. BIRTHS AT HOME.								
(a) Municipal midwives ..	65	494	2,227	200	319	399	3,639	36.77
(b) Cases taken by one of these midwives before appointment	1	3	26	5	24	3	61	.61
(c) Independent midwives retired or removed during the year	8	9	44	9	8	10	80	.71
(d) Independent midwives living in Manchester area	17	33	100	15	25	103	276	2.78
(e) Independent midwives living outside Manchester area	9	13	30	2	1	24	70	..
(f) Independent midwives retired or removed outside Manchester area ..	4	2	21	7	12	9	51	..
Midwives employed by District Nursing Institution :—								
Manchester	27	44	138	15	17	59	273	2.77
County Nursing Association	1							
2. BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.								
Midwives employed in registered Nursing Homes and having no resident medical practitioner ..	35	310	158	32	8	319	827	8.35
	167	908	2,744	285	414	926	5,277	53.43

Total number of cases taken by midwives shows an increase of 380.

There was a decrease of 131 of all notified births.

Table showing Calls for Medical Assistance during Ante-natal, Intra-natal, and Post-natal Periods.

	Records sent to Doctors		Records sent to Ante-natal Clinics
	Assistance in labour and puerperium	Assistance during pregnancy	
Midwives in private practice ..	2,055	561	1,681
Midwives of the District Nursing Association	98	8	36
Midwives in Maternity Homes..	133	5	20

16.48 per cent. of all records of sending for medical aid by midwives for emergencies during labour and the puerperium were for delayed labour and 26.52 per cent. for ruptured perineum. This is respectively 9.95 per cent. and 12.03 per cent. of all their cases, and compares with 7.7 per cent. and 17.9 per cent. for 1938.

51.0 per cent. of all the records were sent for assistance during labour. 18.62 per cent. were for unsatisfactory conditions occurring during the puerperium. Of these, 20.47 per cent. were for the infant.

Ophthalmic Section.

During the year 1939, 732 new cases of eye disease were visited. Of these, 305 were in older children and 427 in infants. The total number of visits paid was 6,147.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

137 cases were notified by private practitioners or by the Royal Eye Hospital as cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. A further 290 cases of eye affection were reported by midwives, which were not subsequently notified as ophthalmia neonatorum.

Results of the Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Conjunctivitis in Newly-born Infants.

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Conjunctivitis
Complete recovery	112	260
One eye blind, other normal	..	..
One eye blind, other damaged	..	..
Both eyes lost	..	..
Both eyes damaged.. .. .	..	..
One eye damaged	a1	..
Death before recovery	3	..
Removed before recovery	5	4

a Included in the 17 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum carried over to 1940.

Of the notified cases, 73 cleared under one month and 43 cleared under two months.

17 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 26 cases of conjunctivitis were carried over to 1940.

Child Welfare Centres.

There are at the various centres 112 weekly medical consultations, comprising 82 infant sessions, 3 special birthday sessions, 6 sunlight, 28 ante-natal, and 5 toddlers' sessions.

On September 2nd two of the centre medical officers were transferred to Blackpool—the reception area for evacuated expectant mothers and young children—to work under the Medical Officer of Health there.

From November 6th the number of sessions at the centres was curtailed. The morning and afternoon sessions were combined and the centres were kept open continuously from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., so that all mothers could reach home and the centres be closed before the black-out time. Appointments were given so that not more than 15 mothers and children should be in the centre at the same time.

Elm Street centre was closed on November 6th, as it was considered that the premises would be unsafe and no air raid shelter could be provided.

At the end of the year there were on the centre register :—

4,841 children under 1 year.

3,312 children between 1 and 2 years.

4,413 children between 2 and 5 years.

69·7 per cent. of all Manchester children under 1 year attended at least once.

The tables show the work done at the Child Welfare Centres during the year 1939.

250,813 attendances were made at these sessions :—

125,034 by children under 1 year.

57,171 „ „ between 1 and 2 years.

35,873 „ „ „ 2 „ 3 years.

22,346 „ „ „ 3 „ 4 years.

10,389 „ „ „ 4 „ 5 years.

Expectant Mothers' Report, 1939.

CENTRE	No. on Register on Jan. 1st, 1939	No. of New Cases	Transferred from another Centre	TOTALS	No. still on Register, Jan. 1st, 1940	No. of Term Births	Still-births included in Term Births	No. of Premature Births	Still-births included in Premature Births	No. of Mothers left District before Confinement		Transferred to another Centre	No. of Mothers not Pregnant	TOTALS
										Evac.	Others			
Ancoats	66	234	4	304	44	212	4	17	8	7	11	9	4	304
Ardwick	53	351	1	405	93	238	4	22	15	13	16	6	17	405
Blackley	55	282	8	345	62	206	3	23	8	34	10	2	8	345
Chorlton-upon-Medlock..	88	342	1	431	81	264	2	27	11	28	10	2	19	431
Collyhurst	83	476	6	565	116	389	10	19	5	19	5	3	13	564+1
Cheetham.. .. .	74	335	1	410	80	260	8	3	..	22	33	2	10	410
Clayton	65	219	1	285	46	190	2	18	10	10	16	..	5	285
Gorton	121	460	1	582	118	354	7	14	4	47	26	6	17	582
Harpurhey	73	356	2	431	93	269	10	20	10	20	16	1	12	431
Hulme	27	151	3	181	39	115	4	5	1	10	5	1	6	181
Levenshulme	68	240	4	312	75	168	4	14	3	25	17	2	11	312
Newton Heath	87	308	2	397	58	244	6	14	3	30	35	4	12	397
Northenden	74	296	8	378	97	250	5	11	3	..	4	2	14	378
Openshaw	114	546	5	665	142	418	13	40	10	43	7	1	14	665
Rusholme.. .. .	66	335	1	402	74	259	7	14	11	44	..	4	7	402
Withington	77	279	1	357	100	208	5	6	3	24	10	4	5	357
Totals	1,191	5,210	49	6,449	1,318	4,044	94	267	105	376	221	49	174	6,449

a Plus 1 died before delivery.

Comparison of Children in Age Groups attending the Welfare Centres, 1939.

CENTRE	On Register at beginning of 1939			New Patients			Died	Marked off not attending			On Register, January 1st, 1940		
	0—1	1—2	2—5	0—1	1—2	2—5		0—1	1—2	2—5	0—1	1—2	2—5
Abbey Hey	190	158	240	315	42	76	9	68	136	248	216	145	166
Ancoats	264	191	306	352	78	132	16	129	212	341	202	157	242
Ardwick	390	247	365	476	97	159	29	185	328	371	245	266	215
Blackley	275	233	302	391	77	122	7	128	273	390	217	157	193
Chorlton-upon-Medlock ..	435	351	488	560	123	212	34	223	379	591	286	205	285
Cheetham	260	170	244	346	93	135	7	102	139	365	290	105	149
Clayton	191	134	178	257	55	88	5	107	196	205	149	97	109
Collyhurst	276	224	281	484	93	141	18	157	197	291	323	199	260
Chorlton-cum-Hardy ..	128	169	217	224	42	70	1	92	101	184	169	108	169
Didsbury	122	90	158	165	24	49	2	30	69	147	115	82	121
Gorton West	341	237	311	396	62	114	14	154	315	346	196	157	208
Harpurhey	267	193	272	395	66	123	10	108	187	312	245	183	189
Holy Name	31	27	47	34	13	17	2	6	27	38	15	22	43
Hulme	219	130	163	307	59	101	10	124	185	248	154	97	116
Levenshulme	301	250	354	369	65	83	3	101	236	439	194	172	191
Miles Platting	142	76	149	127	32	72	6	37	84	113	76	85	103
Newton Heath	344	237	477	454	71	200	11	137	290	572	267	163	241
Northenden	337	320	546	426	86	219	8	88	232	517	274	238	358
Openshaw	353	241	332	460	88	177	18	117	268	462	284	187	231
Rusholme	360	224	375	532	98	174	8	154	287	492	387	93	250
Sharston	148	102	151	384	123	229	1	43	118	188	241	169	252
Wilbraham	60	51	84	105	16	42	..	18	53	76	62	46	52
Withington	254	237	439	392	67	123	9	98	162	450	234	179	270
Totals	5,688	4,292	6,479	7,951	1,570	2,858	228	2,406	4,474	7,386	4,841	3,312	4,413
COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR TWO PREVIOUS YEARS:—													
1938	5,615	4,447	6,622	8,551	1,917	3,792	312	2,228	3,620	6,220	5,688	4,292	6,479
1937	5,252	3,957	5,769	7,856	1,553	2,970	323	1,114	2,829	4,502	5,615	4,447	6,622

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Notification of Birth Act.

The total number of notifications received under the Notification of Birth Act was 11,449, of which 7,285 were from doctors and institutions, 4,161 from midwives, and 3 from parents. 10,841 notifications referred to live births and 608 to still-births. There were also 605 births notified from Blackpool and 10 from Prestbury, the mothers of these children being Manchester evacuees. Of these, 589 were live births and 26 still-births.

In the preceding year 13,149 notifications were received.

The total registered births for the City during 1939 numbered 10,870, of which 10,378 were live births and 492 still-births.

Infantile Mortality and Young Child Mortality.

1—2 Years and 2—5 Years per 1,000 Births.
Quinquennial Periods, 1900-1939.

Average—5 years	Infantile Mortality	Child Mortality, 1—2 years	Child Mortality, 2—5 years
1900—1904	178·8	53·8	41·0
1905—1909	152·7	46·2	35·9
1910—1914	133·5	44·3	35·3
1915—1919	111·1	40·3	39·8
1920—1924	94·6	31·2	22·1
1925—1929	91·3	28·2	23·1
1930—1934	78·4	18·9	17·7
1935—1939	72·7	12·0	12·3

Still-births.

The health visitors visited the mothers of 417 still-births occurring in the practice of doctors and midwives and in the City Hospitals.

Ante-natal Care.

The health visitors made 5,644 visits to expectant mothers discovered in the course of routine home visits. Many of these subsequently attended the ante-natal clinics.

To try to ensure adequate ante-natal care of the mother, should she subsequently become pregnant, the health visitors visit at the end of six months all homes in which still-births and neo-natal deaths have occurred. During the period January 1st, 1938, to December 31st, 1938, 507 still-births and 350 neo-natal deaths occurred in the City. 834 special visits were paid by the health visitors to these mothers, and in this way 56 expectant mothers were brought to our notice. These were revisited at intervals of one month, a total of 203 such visits being paid.

Diarrhoea.

A special investigation is made of all cases of diarrhoea coming to the notice of the health visitors between July 15th and September 30th each year. During this period 50 cases were visited in 1939.

WORK AT MONSALL CLEANSING STATION.

During the year 291 school children were notified as verminous, compared with 511 in 1938, 398 in 1937, and 402 in 1936. The home of every notified case is visited by a health visitor to discover contacts and to ensure treatment.

Scabies.

The main source of notification of scabies is the Education Department. Many additional cases are, however, brought to our notice, either as contacts of those notified by the School Medical Officer or as new cases.

The sources of these notifications are as follow:—

	Year	
	1938	1939
School Medical Officer	938	713
Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals	40	15
Private Medical Practitioners	102	160
Centre Medical Officers	35	22
Health Visitors	92	66
Discovered during disinfestation or sent by former patients	23	59
Applied voluntarily for treatment	60	135
Members of H.M. Forces	..	12
Totals	1,290	1,183

Each notified and subsequent case is visited to discover contacts and to see that treatment is obtained. Adult workers who are employed until late at night, and therefore difficult to see, are frequently a source of re-infection. Re-notification, however, usually enables pressure to be put upon them to attend Monsall for treatment.

Influenza.

328 cases came to the notice of the department by various channels throughout the year, and 322 cases occurring in 276 homes were investigated.

In addition to the above figures, 194 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified and 17 discovered through the death returns; thus the total known cases of influenza for the year was 539, as compared with 367 in 1938.

Pneumonia.

During 1939 the following notifications of pneumonia were received:—

Primary pneumonia	..	{	Lobar	..	..	..	812	1,084
			Lobular	..	..	..	270	
			Unclassified	..			2	
							—	
Influenzal pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Secondary pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
								<u>1,304</u>
								<u><u>1,304</u></u>

The total for the preceding year was 1,784.

In addition to the above, 271 deaths from pneumonia (254 primary and 17 influenzal) were brought to our notice through the death returns; thus the total number of known pneumonia cases for the year was 1,575, as compared with 2,041 for the previous year.

Primary Pneumonia.

Of the 1,338 known cases of primary pneumonia, 885 were classified as lobar pneumonia, 441 as lobular pneumonia, and 12 simply as pneumonia. The number of cases which were investigated was 1,247, and of these the case-fatality was 22·09 per cent. for lobar pneumonia and 52·72 per cent. for lobular pneumonia, as compared with 26·28 per cent. for lobar pneumonia and 43·18 per cent. for lobular pneumonia in 1938.

Secondary Pneumonia.

Secondary pneumonia is not notifiable, but the attention of the department has been directed to 26 cases during the year. Of these, all were investigated and were associated with the following diseases :—

Measles	1
Whooping Cough	20
Measles and Whooping Cough	
Parturition	
Chicken-pox	2
Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox	3
	26

Five cases were fatal.

THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME.

The Venereal Diseases Scheme in the City functioned as in previous years. It will be noted from the tables that the number of individual patients attending the clinics suffering from syphilis was 2,266, compared with 2,427 in 1938, and the number with gonorrhœa was 2,674, compared with 2,619 in the previous year.

Early Preventive Treatment, St. Luke's Hospital.

The number of persons presenting themselves for early preventive treatment at the hospital was 2,697, as against 2,464 in 1938.

Men who presented themselves more than six hours after exposure to possible infection were referred to the ordinary clinics for observation and treatment if necessary. Of those attending, 1,864, or 68 per cent., were within the six-hour limit.

Summary of Work Done at all the Centres during 1939.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
Number of cases on 1st January, 1939, under treatment or observation	736	670	8	..	876	268	129	167	1,749	1,105	2,854
Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	69	54	..	..	42	21	..	8	111	83	194
Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from	391	256	24	..	1,100	256	894	582	2,409	1,094	3,503
Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection, or to have been under observation at other centres	48	42	..	..	61	50	..	..	109	92	201
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 ..	1,244	1,022	32	..	2,079	595	1,023	757	4,378	2,374	6,752
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	137	103	22	..	935	142	792	630	1,886	875	2,761
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from	219	235	7	..	233	152	..	..	459	387	846
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	83	43	3	..	193	42	..	..	279	85	364
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	100	54	..	..	159	30	..	..	259	84	343
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1939	705	587	..	..	559	229	231	127	1,495	943	2,438
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	1,244	1,022	32	..	2,079	595	1,023	757	4,378	2,374	6,752
These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4)											
Number of cases included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment	53	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	56	109
Number of attendances:— (a) for individual attention of the medical officers	17,622	13,536	142	..	16,336	5,245	2,726	1,904	36,826	20,685	57,511
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	688	..	4,620	..	48,085	10,437	..	58	53,393	10,495	63,888
Total Attendances	18,310	13,536	4,762	..	64,421	15,682	2,726	1,962	90,219	31,180	121,399
In-patients:— (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	27	14	..	..	30	8	..	1	57	23	80
(b) Aggregate number of “in-patient” days of treatment given	930	713	..	..	256	162	..	9	1,186	884	2,070
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	5	6	1	4	7	14	20	22	33	46	79

SYPHILIS.

Total Number of Persons attending Manchester Clinics
suffering from Syphilis and Average Number of Attendances per
Individual, 1926-1939.

Year	Number of Patients	Number of Attendances	Average Number of Attendances per Patient
1926—30 (average per annum) ..	3,538	32,875	9·3
1931—35 (average per annum) ..	2,670	43,111	16·2
1931	3,021	38,105	12·6
1932	2,645	46,601	17·6
1933	2,603	47,175	18·1
1934	2,494	44,186	17·7
1935	2,586	39,490	15·3
1936	2,709	40,330	14·9
1937	2,441	36,648	15·0
1938	2,427	35,129	14·5
1939	2,266	31,846	14·1

GONORRHOEA.

Total Number of Persons attending Manchester Clinics
suffering from Gonorrhoea and Average Number of Attendances
per Patient, 1926-1939.

Year	Number of Patients	Number of Attendances	Average Number of Attendances per Patient
1926—30 (average per annum) ..	3,670	43,824	11·9
1931—35 (average per annum) ..	2,915	74,703	26·0
1931	3,465	58,979	17·0
1932	2,847	76,544	26·7
1933	2,769	76,517	27·6
1934	2,772	76,723	27·7
1935	2,722	84,753	31·1
1936	2,572	88,403	34·4
1937	2,497	110,149	44·1
1938	2,619	119,131	45·5
1939	2,674	80,103	29·1

Showing Total Number of Attendances at the
Manchester Clinics, 1926-1939.

Year	Number of Attendances
1926—30 (average per annum) ..	83,668
1931—35 (average per annum) ..	124,325
1931.. .. .	100,814
1932.. .. .	128,768
1933.. .. .	129,629
1934.. .. .	127,755
1935.. .. .	131,660
1936.. .. .	138,067
1937.. .. .	159,179
1938.. .. .	167,114
1939.. .. .	121,399

SANITARY SECTION.

Housing Conditions—Year ended 31st December, 1939.

General Statistics.

1. *Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year.*
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health or Housing Acts) 17,885
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 84,745
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 1,810
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 16,135
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or prejudicial to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1,692
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 95

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses repaired in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	3,229
---	-------

3. *Action taken under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(A) *Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
---	--

(a) By owners	—
-----------------------	---

(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
---	---

(B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4,004
--	-------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
--	--

(a) By owners	3,187
-----------------------	-------

(b) By local authority in default of owners	200
---	-----

(C) *Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	58
---	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	1,499
--	-------

(D) *Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	1
--	---

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
---	---

Food Supervision.

3,427 samples were procured during 1939, representing 114 different articles of food and drugs.

127 samples were found to contravene the Acts and Regulations = 3.70 per cent.

Samples of milk analysed : 1,545.

Reported to be adulterated : 124, a percentage of 8.02.

The Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.

The following samples have been examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservative:—

Samples of milk	1,545
Samples of other foodstuffs	588
Samples of foodstuffs specially submitted..	307

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Nineteen samples of condensed milk and 15 samples of dried milk were examined. One sample of condensed milk was found to contravene the regulations, due to insufficient filling of the tin. In this instance the offending firm was cautioned.

Food Preparation Premises—Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930.

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

813 inspections were made and the premises were found generally to be satisfactory. Exceptions occurred in 19 instances, when it was found necessary to caution the occupiers with regard to minor defects or dirty conditions.

Bakehouses.

Number of inspections during 1939	3,297
Number on register at end of 1938	570
Number registered during the year	3
Number removed from register during the year (including 1 basement premises)	16
Number on register at the end of 1939 :—	
Above ground	550
Underground	7
	557

Restaurant and Cafe Kitchens.

At the 31st December, 1939, there were 272 restaurant and cafe kitchens recorded in the department, and 872 inspections of these premises were made during the year.

Conditions were found to be satisfactory generally, except in eight instances where it was necessary to caution the occupiers with regard to dirty conditions.

Butchers' Shops and Bacon Stores.

1,204 inspections of butchers' shops and bacon stores were made during the year with a view to securing compliance with the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935.

In 31 instances defects or dirty conditions were reported and the occupiers were cautioned by the inspectors. Satisfactory conditions were found on reinspection.

Sale of Food on Open Sites.

Food is sold from market stalls at 10 open sites in the City. 38 visits were made during the year to these markets for the purposes of the byelaws made under section 70 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1934, which contains provisions relating to the sale of food on open sites.

MILK CONTROL.

The amount of milk consumed in the City daily is estimated at 50,000 gallons, of which approximately 75 per cent. is pasteurised. In addition, about 30,000 gallons of milk are used daily for manufacturing purposes and distribution outside the City.

City Farms.

There are 51 farm premises in the City, including one producing Tuberculin tested milk and 12 producing Accredited milk. Regular inspections have been carried out and samples of milk taken for examination for tubercle bacilli, br. abortus, and cleanliness. The milk at nine of the City farms was found to contain tubercle bacilli and the necessary action was taken.

Two notices for isolation of cattle suffering from acute mastitis were served by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 11 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and section 25 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

City Dairies and Milk Shops.

Inspectors have paid over 4,000 visits to dairies and milk shops during the year. The number of dairies and shops registered for the sale of loose milk is 853. The working and testing of the pasteurising plants at the 15 dairies licensed for this purpose have been carried out once monthly in addition to routine visits.

Ice-cream.

755 premises are registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice-cream and frequent visits have been made to them.

Manchester Corporation Hospitals' Milk Supply.

Frequent examination of samples of pasteurised milk supplied to the Corporation hospitals and institutions has been made and the results have been satisfactory.

Raw milk supplied to Monsall Hospital and Rose Hill Convalescent Home has also been sampled frequently and on one occasion was found to be infected with b. tuberculosis. The milk, therefore, was pasteurised for a period until the source of infection had been removed.

General.

The supply of milk to school children has been regularly sampled to ensure compliance with the required standard.

Particulars of Milk Samples.

<i>Samples Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.</i>		No. found to contain tubercle bacilli
Collected by Food and Drugs Inspectors at—		
(a) Railway stations	635	60
(b) Vehicles entering the City by road		
Collected by Milk Control Inspectors at—		
(a) Hospitals and institutions	70	1
(b) City dairies, milkshops, and milk bars	185	4
(c) Vehicles	286	30a
(d) Railway stations	2	..
(e) City farms	126	10a
(f) Schools	22	1
Number of samples taken at Abergele Sanatorium Farm		30
TOTAL		1,356
<i>Samples Examined for Chemical Analysis, Bacterial Count, Bacillus Coli, etc.</i>		
Collected by Milk Control Inspectors at hospitals, dairies, vehicles, schools, etc.		905

a Includes 1 control.

Tuberculous Infection in Milk, 1901-1939.

YEAR	Number of farmers represented by samples of milk	Number of farmers sending tuberculous milk	Percentage	Percentage of Farmers from EACH COUNTY whose Milk was proved to contain Tubercle Bacilli								
				Cheshire	Derbyshire	Staffordshire	Shropshire	Lancashire	Yorkshire	Cumberland	Montgomeryshire	
1901	272	27	9.90	10.46	9.23	8.00	10.00	8.31	..	..	..	
1902	345	36	10.40	12.72	8.65	4.01	..	..	..	..	..	
1903	329	45	13.60	14.76	9.58	15.15	40.00	..	..	..	..	
1904	318	29	9.10	11.17	6.02	..	..	7.14	25.00	..	..	
1905	565	47	8.30	10.26	6.00	6.38	..	2.98	12.50	..	..	
1906	542	42	7.70	8.60	6.50	9.30	12.50	4.00	..	..	..	
1907	562	38	6.76	7.71	4.48	6.94	12.50	3.70	..	..	..	
1908	289	27	9.34	11.56	6.25	7.70	..	2.94	12.50	..	..	
1909	535	31	5.79	4.80	7.47	8.57	11.11	3.33	..	..	..	
1910	468	30	6.41	6.20	8.69	5.55	..	..	..	..	..	
1911	494	51	10.32	11.11	2.50	12.12	10.00	12.20	50.00	..	..	
1912	484	54	11.15	12.94	4.00	10.20	33.33	6.00	10.00	..	..	
1913	486	60	12.51	13.99	11.58	9.26	33.33	5.88	20.00	..	..	
1914	352	34	9.66	12.39	8.19	..	..	2.77	..	..	..	
1915	69	9	13.04	16.21	..	..	..	13.63	..	..	..	
1916	321	38	11.83	11.59	8.80	13.04	..	6.97	..	..	..	
1917	365	37	10.13	13.54	9.30	4.30	..	11.70	..	..	..	
1918	288	18	6.25	8.17	5.12	4.16	..	3.57	..	..	..	
1919	240	20	8.30	8.84	8.00	4.55	..	8.10	..	..	..	
1920	194	29	14.94	18.75	10.71	..	..	5.88	..	..	..	
1921	305	37	12.13	16.23	4.17	..	..	10.52	..	..	..	
1922	243	21	8.64	10.52	6.34	6.66	..	3.57	..	..	..	
1923	296	33	11.14	12.94	7.14	10.34	..	9.75	..	..	..	
1924	453	43	9.49	10.80	8.69	8.82	..	5.12	..	..	..	
1925	292	24	8.21	10.00	11.86	4.34	..	..	..	..	..	
1926	474	49	10.33	12.26	11.76	6.94	..	5.76	..	..	..	
1927	604	67	11.09	14.11	4.62	6.52	..	14.81	..	..	..	
1928	694	122	17.57	18.10	24.50	16.83	33.33	10.00	..	22.22	50.00	
1929	697	88	12.62	12.85	13.00	13.84	..	9.89	42.85	..	..	
1930	750	107	14.26	17.01	14.28	11.62	..	8.10	..	..	..	
1931	896	145	16.18	20.13	16.77	7.85	20.00	15.78	..	..	..	
1932	818	115	14.05	17.39	8.51	11.42	5.00	12.63	8.33	..	20.00	
1933	927	111	11.97	14.48	6.85	14.65	..	10.40	3.70	..	..	
1934	912	109	11.95	14.22	11.19	8.69	..	10.00	4.76	..	..	
1935	1,035	136	13.14	15.19	11.71	9.24	..	11.71	9.99	..	..	
1936	1,031	124	12.03	13.89	8.69	9.55	..	8.51	12.00	50.00	..	
1937	1,043	105	10.07	9.93	10.07	10.27	33.33	10.67	3.85	..	100.00	
1938	935	103	11.02	12.89	4.00	10.77	..	9.15	16.67	..	100.00	
1939	811	90	11.10	12.47	7.02	12.62	..	10.37	..	..	..	
	Total 20,734	Total 2,331	Average 11.24									

Water Supplies.

With a few exceptions all the houses in the City are supplied with water from the town's mains, which are fed by impounding reservoirs at Thirlmere in the Lake District and Longdendale on the Yorkshire-Derbyshire border.

The exceptions occur in Crumpsall, where two cottages are supplied from a spring and in parts of Wythenshawe where wells are the sources of supply. All well supplies are kept under constant supervision.

Samples of town's water from house taps are obtained as a routine measure and also after receipt of complaints.

The results of analysis are communicated to the Waterworks Department.

The following samples of town's water were taken during 1939:—

For bacteriological examination	56
For chemical examination	56

Routine sampling of the City water supply, including samples from outlet of storage and impounding reservoirs, is carried out also by the Waterworks Department and the results of analysis are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Reports were referred to the Waterworks Department with regard to 41 houses where the pressure of water was inadequate.

Factories and Workplaces.

Number of factories on register 31st December, 1938 ..	5,571
Number of factories registered during 1939	109
Number of factories discontinued during 1939	360
Number of factories on register 31st December, 1939 ..	5,320

5,790 inspections of factories were made during 1939 for the purposes of the Factories Act.

There were also 3,297 inspections of bakehouses and 872 inspections of workplaces.

Infringements of the Factories Act were reported in 469 instances.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.
Slum Clearance.

Representations.

During the year one area of 3 houses and 55 individual houses found to be unfit for human habitation have been represented to the City Council.

Inquiries.

Three inquiries have been held by the Ministry of Health, namely, that into the Bradford Road, Hutchins Street, and Werneth Street Clearance Areas, totalling 1,929 dwelling-houses.

Orders have been confirmed by the Ministry of Health in respect of 46 dwelling-houses in various small Clearance Areas.

Demolition of Properties.

(a) In clearance areas	1,445
(b) Without formal action	77
(c) Closure of parts of dwelling-houses	—
	1,522
Displacement of persons from clearance areas ..	5,358

Ministry of Health's Return (Form 256), showing the number of dwelling-houses demolished and the number of persons displaced to the end of 1939 in respect of clearance areas and individual houses:—

	Dwelling-houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Clearance areas.. .. .	7,328	29,622
Individual houses	95	313
In addition to this return, the following houses have been demolished without formal action	428	1,712
Totals	7,851	31,647

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The following statement is included to comply with Circular 1728 of the Ministry of Health, dated 25th October, 1938, with regard to the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs in dwelling-houses :—

Houses	Number found to be infested, 1939	Number of Houses Disinfested (includes Carry-over from 1938)
Council	212	191
Other	1,229	1,457
	1,441	1,648

Abatement of Overcrowding.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.

At the beginning of the year 938 houses in the City were over-crowded, and during the year 70 fresh cases of overcrowding occurred, due to the advancing age of children or to an increase in the number of children; 446 cases have been abated during the year, and in 165 of these cases the families were removed at the cost of the City Council.

The following statement is included to comply with Circular 1728 of the Ministry of Health, dated 25th October, 1938 :—

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.

- (a) (i.) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the
end of the year 562
- (ii.) Number of families dwelling therein 562
- (iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein 3,666
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during
the year 70
- (c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during
the year 446
- (ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases.. .. . 3,255
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses
have again become overcrowded after the Local
Authority have taken steps for the abatement
of overcrowding None

Summary of Work Done.

Visits paid by the Housing Staff during the year :—

Clearance Areas—

Primary inspections	979
Re-inspection or visits	2,754
Ascertainment of families to be removed for the Town Clerk ..	1,128
Arranging the removal of families	1,668
Supervising the removal of furniture from old houses.. ..	1,411
Supervising the delivery of furniture to the new houses, giving advice and instructions to tenants	1,688
Fumigation of houses.. .. .	1,262
Demolition of property	1,459
Compulsory Purchase Orders—Entering and taking possession on behalf of the Corporation, as authorised by the Town Clerk, in accordance with the notices of entry served upon the owners and occupiers	513
Outside Clearance Areas—Fumigation of houses	235
Abatement of overcrowding and measurement of houses for permitted numbers.. .. .	1,095
Billeting survey for A.R.P. personnel	4,079
Total	<u>18,251</u>

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.*Complaints.*

485 complaints of the presence of rats or mice were dealt with. These may be divided as follows:—

360 were primary complaints involving 1,541 premises, 69 concerned 213 premises where reinfestation had occurred, and 56 were in connection with premises under observation.

Conditions Found.

Of the 1,754 premises included under the first two headings 1,320 were infested with rats, 370 infested with mice, and at 64 premises no evidence of rats or mice could be found.

In 383, or 29 per cent., of the rat-infested premises rats had obtained ingress to the buildings, and at 937 premises (71 per cent.) infestation was confined to yards, passages, land, and gardens.

Causes of Infestation.

Defective and disused drains and sewers were responsible for infestation in 57·66 per cent. of premises infested with rats, in 64 per cent. of the premises where rats had obtained ingress to buildings, and in 55 per cent. of premises where infestation was confined to yards, passages, etc.

Destruction.

It will be appreciated that under this heading it is only possible to state the numbers of rodents destroyed in cases brought to the notice of the department, which are as follows:—

Rodents destroyed by the public	537 rats, 104 mice.
By professional rat-catchers in 331 premises	3,119 rats, 836 mice.
Poison baits laid by public and rat- catchers	24,640.
Poison baits taken	4,262.

The various Corporation Departments have also carried out destruction measures in lands, buildings, and sewers under their control:—

Poison baits laid	63,415
Poison baits taken	43,793
Rats killed by means other than poison ..	2,209
Mice destroyed	631

